

10-11-1962

Kabul Times (October 11, 1962, vol. 1, no. 180)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +23°C
Minimum +3°C
Sun sets today at 5-45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-04 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 180

KABUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1962 (MIZAN 19, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Call For U.N. Action Now To End Tests STEVENSON REPEATS WESTERN OFFERS OF LIMITED BAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. (AP).—The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, yesterday called for U.N. action now to end nuclear weapons testing before the nuclear Powers begin a new cycle of test explosions.

Pakhtunistani Leader Arrested

KABUL, Oct. 11.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistani states that the colonialistic Government of Pakistan has arrested Mr. Sardar Khan in the Dawar area. He is one of the freedom-seeking nationalists.

According to a later report he is living under extremely painful conditions in the Pakistani jail.

A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistani says that on October 3 a large jirga of Mamond and Salazar tribesmen was held in which speeches were delivered on the importance of safeguarding their independence and resisting Pakistani colonialism. Afterwards the jirga unanimously approved important decisions regarding the safeguarding of their freedom and the defence of their land. The jirga also appointed a number of leaders to organize similar meetings among the Charmang and Utmankhail tribes.

The report adds that Pakistani planes were flying over the Palang area during the time the jirga was in session.

U.S. Mariner Will Pass Within 21,000 Miles Of Venus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. (Reuter).—The U.S. Mariner spacecraft will pass within 21,000 miles of Venus rather than the 9,000 miles previously calculated, the National Space Agency announced yesterday.

But a spokesman of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the spacecraft still would pass through the planned target area, extending from 5,000 to 40,000 miles from Venus.

It would be well within the region where the scientific planetary experiments are expected to be very effective, the spokesman said.

The spacecraft is due to pass by Venus on December 14 and is designed to study the physical and chemical make-up of the planet and its atmosphere.

Mariner was launched from Cape Canaveral on August 27.

Dr. Homer Newell, Director of the NASA office of Space Sciences, told a Press conference yesterday that because of a slight error—about two miles an hour—in the planned velocity of Mariner following the mid-course correction, the space vehicle was now expected to pass within a radius of 20,900 miles of Venus.

U.N. Council Seat Election Put Off

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. (AP).—Africans backing Nigeria against Morocco and Iran for the United Arab Republic's present seat on the U.N. Security Council won the agreement of other candidates yesterday for a week's postponement of the election.

Informed diplomats said the Foreign Ministers of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo got the agreement from representatives of Morocco, Iran, Norway, Brazil and the Philippines in an hour's conference with the Assembly President.

S. African Soldiers In S. Rhodesia

Z.A.P.U. Leader's Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. (Reuter).—Mr. Ndabaningi Sithole, National Chairman of the Banned Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), yesterday alleged that South African soldiers had crossed the border into Southern Rhodesia during the recent political conflict in the British colony.

The petitioner also told the Trusteeship Committee that he had been "reliably informed" that "a good number" of soldiers from the Central African Federation were going to South Africa for training, as part of a "very close military alliance."

The ZAPU leader said that South African troops had been given "free exit" from the Federation into Katanga during the Congo fighting.

The South Africa delegate immediately denied the last charge, saying: "I wish to state emphatically that no South African soldier ever went to Katanga or the Congo."

The South African representative did not refer to Mr. Sithole's allegations that South African troops had crossed into Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Sithole said he had received information on several different occasions that "during the present crisis South African soldiers were seen on the Southern Rhodesian side of the border."

'S. AFRICA SHOULD BE EXPELLED FROM U.N.' Tanganyika's Demand In U.N. Committee

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. (Reuter).—Tanganyika yesterday called for the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations unless it gave an undertaking to change the "murderous and abhorrent policy of genocide against the helpless indigenous population of the country."

Mr. K. R. Baghdellah, the delegate of Tanganyika, who was the only speaker yesterday when the Special Political Committee continued its debate on South African racial policies, asked why the U.N. continued to "place its reputation in jeopardy" by merely passing resolutions year after year.

South Africa flouted these resolutions and yet remained within the protection of the organization, he said. The reason was that certain Powers had ranged their economic might behind South Africa, he said. They had voted against the imposition of sanctions and against expulsion of

South Africa from the U.N. Although publicly disassociating themselves from South Africa's racial policies, nevertheless they privately supported that country's white minority in its military ambitions, Mr. Baghdellah said.

Apartheid, he added, was "conceived in the minds of madmen and executed by tyrants."

There must be a final solution to the problem. Either South Africa must agree to change its racial policies, or it should be expelled from the U.N., Mr. Baghdellah said.

ALGERIA'S ADMISSION TO U.N. WELCOMED

Pazhwak Expresses Afghans' Joy On Historic Occasion

KABUL, Oct. 11.—Afghanistan co-sponsored a resolution for admission of Algeria to the United Nations. The chief Afghan delegate, Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, to the U.N. said in a statement after the admission in the General Assembly that it was a great privilege to welcome Algeria to the United Nations on behalf of the Afghan Government and people and expressed joy on historic occasion for which "we have waited and to which we looked forward."

He said: "We would not allow sad thoughts to enter into this moment of rejoicing. We are happy that at present we have a situation which we have always wanted and our joy is intensified not only by bonds of amity between Afghan and Algerian people but also by the fact that independence of Algeria is a further recognition of the inherent right of all peoples and nations to self-determination, to liberty and to equality."

U. N. Role

"It is remarkable that the role played by the United Nations in bringing the Algerian struggle to this happy conclusion has been historic and great. While we recall the co-operation of the Algerian leaders with the United Nations, we also wish to pay a tribute to the great French people, many of whom from the beginning of the struggle, supported Algerian independence and who finally constituted a majority in supporting the policy of self-determination adopted by the great French leader, President de Gaulle."

While we happily note this decisive role we have not forgotten how sad we were to have great differences of opinion with France with whom we have always enjoyed most friendly relations and to whom we are gratefully indebted for their assistance and co-operation with Afghanistan in the most vital fields of our cultural and educational programmes for many years in a spirit of traditional friendship.

Franco-Algerian Ties

"We appreciate the fact," Mr. Pazhwak said, "that the solution of Algerian problem promises the restoration of friendly relations between Algeria and France and that admission of Algeria to the United Nations takes place with positive participation of France."

The cost of Algerian independence was tremendous indeed. As all students of political history agree, not other people can appreciate the heroic fight of the Algerian people more than the Afghans. History has no better example than the one set by the Algerian people in recent years in regaining their independence an example which would match the experiences of the Afghans in defence and maintenance of their own independence. Therefore, no one could be more sure and confident than our people in the Algerian victory when she was at war, and no one can rejoice more than we do when we see their aims achieved. We are equally confident that Algeria will make a constructive contribution to the work of the United Nations. It is our hope that after so many years of turmoil, the Algerian nation will be able to de-

OPPOSITION TO DE GAULLE'S PROPOSAL

Massive 'No' Vote In Referendum Urged

PARIS, Oct. 11. (AP).—Leaders of the Parliamentary Opposition yesterday joined in a public denunciation of President de Gaulle's proposal for the direct election of future French Presidents.

A joint news conference brought together political leaders from the Socialists on the Left to the Conservative Independent-Republicans on the Right. All these groups had backed the censure motion which toppled the Pompidou Cabinet last week.

The former Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, elderly but much alert leader of the Independents, presided. With him were M. Guy Mollet, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party, M. Bernard Motte, floor leader for the Independents in the National Assembly, M. Maurice Simonnet, Secretary-General of the Catholic, slightly Left-of-Centre Popular Republican Movement, M. Maurice Faure, National Chairman of the middle-road Radical Socialist Party, M. Claudius Petit of the Democratic ententes, and M. Jean-Paul David, leader of the European Liberal Party.

All of them called for a resounding "no" vote against President de Gaulle's proposals in the October 28 referendum.

M. Simonnet said the referendum would test whether Frenchmen are willing to confide all power in the hands of some unknown persons a reference to President de Gaulle's eventual successor.

11 KILLED IN CZECH PLANE CRASH

PRAGUE, Oct. 11. (Reuter).—Eleven people were killed and 31 badly hurt when a Czechoslovak airlines plane crashed near Brno yesterday. Ceteka news agency said.

vote its productive energies to building up their country and becoming a source of hope for those people who are still struggling to achieve what has been already achieved by Algeria.

In conclusion Mr. Pazhwak said: "We are happy to welcome the Algerian flag among the flags of independent nations. To pay a tribute to those heroic Algerian men and women who have lost their lives we say only three words: 'Long Live Algeria!'"

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 11, 1962

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

The Political Committee of the United Nations has begun debating the question of nuclear testing. Since for the last four years the issue has been discussed with all its complications in Geneva, the nuclear Powers face each other in the world organization without having much chance to explain their stands; for the world knows very well what the points of disagreement among them are. Ways also have been suggested to meet one of the most urgent needs of our time—the banning of nuclear tests.

Some delegates have suggested that January, 1963 should be declared by all nuclear Powers, as the date from which all tests should be suspended. It should also be remembered that U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General had said that in 1962 when both sides would have completed their announced series of tests, there might be a chance for an agreement banning these tests. On the other hand, eight non-aligned nations who participated in the 17-power Geneva Disarmament Conference had proposed that since the main stumbling block in the way of reaching agreement on banning nuclear tests was the method of detecting underground tests, the nuclear Powers should agree on a treaty banning tests in outer-space, atmosphere and water. They had suggested that meanwhile talks should be conducted on ways to find acceptable means to detect underground tests. The Pugwash Conference, it may be recalled, suggested the "black box" method for detection of such tests.

Both these proposals are worth consideration. The nuclear Powers cannot escape their grave responsibility in the face of a strong world public opinion. While the 17-nation Geneva Conference is in recess, its sub-committee of three nuclear Powers is still in session.

The United Nations General Assembly, as the largest debating organization where the body of world public opinion is represented at its best, will no doubt strongly urge the nuclear Powers to agree on signing a

A FREE HAND FOR PRINCE SOUVANNA PHOUMA

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

By OBSERVER

FOLLOWING the withdrawal of all foreign troops, with the exception of some stragglers, the South-East Asian country, Laos has completed one phase and begins a new phase of existence among the family of free nations.

Now that the external influence in the shape of military advisers or troops is not there Laos should be able to concentrate its efforts on consolidating its position as a neutral country by setting its own house in order.

Full Powers

The National Assembly has unanimously voted to give "full powers" for one year to the Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, to facilitate the Laotian Coalition Government's task in implementing its internal and external programme and to enable it to achieve "national concord".

When the 14 Geneva Conference nations guaranteed the neutrality of the country one major external problem was solved. It should be said to the credit of these countries that they have adhered to the Geneva declaration.

In fact, the success achieved has made even the neighbouring

Many Problems But the tasks facing Prince Souvanna's 'Troika' Government are many and some thorny. What to do about the rival armies of the Royalist, the Pathet Lao and neutralist parties is the major problem. It is in reducing the size of the rival armies and integrating them into a small national military service loyal to the Government that Prince Souvanna will have to use the "full powers" granted to him by the National Assembly vote.

Unity Needed

Thus the main task is the achievement of unity in the country. In the beginning it was feared that a Government composed of parties with such opposing attitudes as the royalists, the Leftists and the neutralists would not last long but would crumble to pieces but the fears proved to be liars. On the other hand, the fact that Prince Souvanna Phouma has been given a free hand by the National Assembly to deal with internal and external affairs operation of the people.

Cambodia seek an international declaration on the Laotian pattern of her fear of aggression from Thailand, with whom she has a dispute over a ruined temple on the border between the two countries.

Subversive Elements

Now that there are no obstacles in the way it is hoped Prince Souvanna will be able to deal with domestic problems with a strong determination. He must weed out all unsocial and subversive elements which pose a threat to the security of the country. He must formulate a concrete practical scheme of integrating the three rival parties into a harmonious team to work for the progress of the country. He must pool the resources and launch development plans to raise the living standards of the people and improve the economy of the nation as a whole which had suffered a great deal during years of unrest and disturbances.

It is hoped that in rebuilding the shattered economy of the country he will receive the unrestricted assistance and help of the great Powers and sincere co-operation of the people.

AT A GLANCE

The Afghan Press yesterday played up the news of the Algerian admission to the UN as its 109th member. Islam carried an editorial entitled "Population growth and world food production" where there will be interminable speeches and debates delaying out of proportion. One of the most important problems confronting the developing nations of the world is the fact that their population is constantly increasing whereas the overall food production remains the same or in certain cases is decreasing. A closer study of the international situation will reveal the fact that poverty, hunger and disease are which bring about pessimism and hinder the cause of world peace and tranquillity. One of the most effective ways of correcting the situation is for the advanced countries to help the developing nations as regards agricultural tools and implements, fertilizers and experts to advise on best methods of cultivating land. Although FAO and other world organizations have already taken and are taking steps to improve insufficient food production and in other instances birth control has been advised but these are not enough. What is needed is for all the developed countries of the world to realize the problem of falling food production as an international problem which is growing in magnitude as the days go by.

Radio

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday referred to Algeria. It said: Algeria occupied its rightful place among the free nations of the world when the Algerian flag was raised at the UN building on the Manhattan Island, New York, and became the 109th member of the world. The first stage of the Algerian struggle which was the attainment of independence has thus been completed, but the second stage, the strengthening of the political independence through the advancement of the country's economic life and the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries, still remain to be gone through.

The Algerian Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Bella, recently outlined the international situation and the future programmes of his country in a policy statement before the Constituent Assembly. Some of the points he made are worth mentioning.

First, from the viewpoint of history Algeria has a unique position in the movement of Arab countries.

Secondly, Algeria has a great role to play in the creation of an Arab Maghreb of which Algeria is going to be an integral part. And thirdly, Algeria is desirous of creating the great political and economic union of the African continent.

Important Role

Algeria will be an independent country and will respect the number principles outlined in the United Nations Charter. Thus, it can be seen that according to Mr. Ben Bella's programme Algeria has important duties to perform as regards the Arab world in general, together with the Public Library and those of the North African countries. These developments are also reflected in the overall complicated by the fact that the budget of the Ministry of Education and Culture will follow a policy of increase to 498 million Afghanis, or an increase of 17% over that of 1961.

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

THURSDAY (EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.=10:30 GMT
19 Metre Band, News 3:00-3:07;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Men who made history" 3:16-3:20;
3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT
19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia
Radio Programme:
4:00-5:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
5:30-6:00 p.m. A.S.T.=14:00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.
News 5:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band
Arabic Programme:
11:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.
French Programme:
11:30-12:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
4:00-5:00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.
5:00-5:30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.
11:00-11:55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

4:00-9:45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternating songs.

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kabul—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

SATURDAY
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 10:00 Arr. 20:40.

Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 17:10.

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14:50 Arr. 16:00.

ARRIVALS:
INDIAN AIRLINES
Delhi—Amritsar—Kabul:
Arr. Kabul 12:45 p.m.

T.M.A.
Kabul via Teheran at 12:00.
From Europe and Beirut at 9:00 minutes early this week main.

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Police ... 20180-24041
Traffic ... 20180-24041
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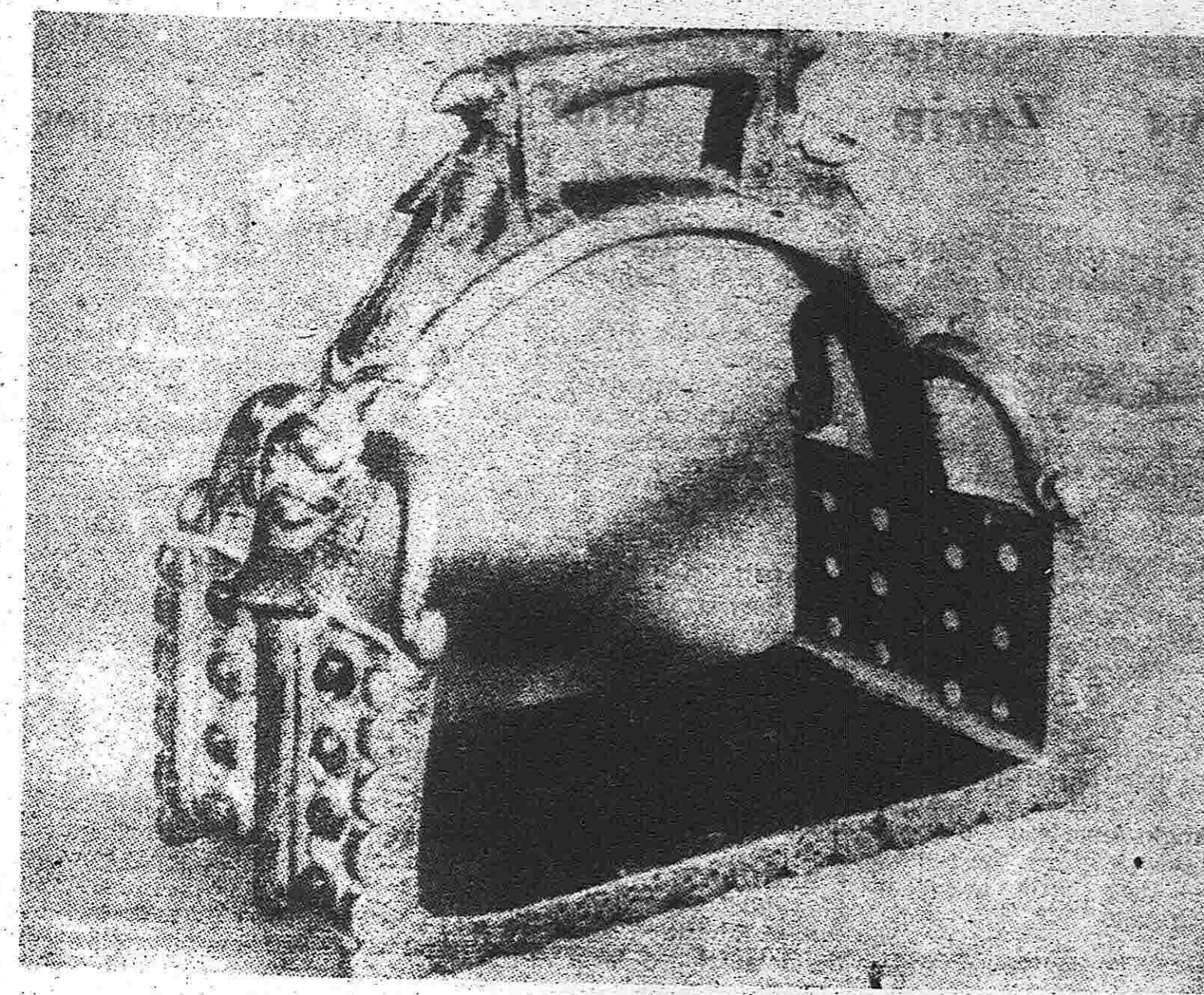
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A bronze stirrup, belonging to the Islamic era, discovered in Ghazni, once a cradle of the Islamic culture.

KABUL'S CLEAR SKY IDEAL FOR OBSERVATORY

Professor Schmidt, the Director of Bonn Federal Republic of Germany, came to Kabul some time ago to give technical advice in connexion with the construction of an observatory for astronomical studies. He had taken the Professor M. O. Anwar, the Director of Kabul University, to a mountain relating to the subject and a location of a site for the construction of an observatory in the X-bid area.

The establishment of a Meteorological Department equipped with specialized facilities at the Faculty of Science was a primary step towards the setting up of an observatory for meteorological as well as astronomical researches. From 1955 until 1961 meteorology used to be taught at the Physics and Mathematics Department so as to enable some of the students to serve in the field of meteorology. However, it was felt that the steady growth of air transportation in Afghanistan required more efficient meteorological service, especially organized weather forecasting. Thus, in the spring of 1961 a separate Department of Meteorology was established at the Faculty of Science with 15 students.

In reality, the establishment of such a department was conceived contemporaneously with the founding of the Royal Afghan Meteorological Institute. However, today the Meteorological Department is, in addition, equipped with a modern laboratory and an observing station with an enrolment of 22 students. The Afghan Air Authority is satisfactorily being served by the graduates of the Faculty of Science in analysing and forecasting meteorological conditions affecting flight operations.

The predominantly clear sky of Kabul and that of other areas of Afghanistan have always been admired by scientists.

Professor Joseph Kaplan, Chairman or member of quite a few American scientific institutions on an invitation by Kabul University visited Afghanistan in 1961. While delivering a speech on the clear and sunny climate of Afghanistan, he had said that the clear sky of Afghanistan was an ideal means of making researches and exploring the problem associated with outer space.

In another speech on the subject of changing atmosphere and earth magnetism he said: "The Afghan scientist will in the near future be able to carry investigations on the nature of earth and its relationship with the sun."

Each of which requires adequate technical and economic studies. The review of such studies is beyond the scope of this paper. However, the following suggestions are given to supplement the information needed for selecting the type of furnace to be used. The choice of furnace depends on many criteria, some of which are:

(i) The kind of fuel to be used in processing iron ores—coke, coal, gas, oil, electricity or even atomic energy.

(ii) Gas and electricity may be more favourable in general.

(iii) Relative cost per thermal unit.

Raw Materials If it is required to produce 100,000 tons of pig iron annually, 274 tons of pig iron is to be produced daily for the production of which the following quantities of raw materials will be needed: 576 tons of iron ore per day; 283 tons of cokes; 144 tons of lime; 1,142 tons of air blast; 8,625 tons of water to cool the furnace parts.

In the order of commercial importance the ores are classified as below:

Hematite;
Limonite;
Magnetite; and
Siderite.

The 576 tons of iron ore listed where is supposed to be of the average quality.

The establishment of an iron and steel metallurgical plant will be a big step forward in the process of industrialization. In Afghanistan it has to conform to the requirements of society. This requirement could not be met heretofore by individual business enterprises. The industry of such a numerous manufacturing devices significance has therefore to be people.

Folding Of Earth's Crust A New Theory

A geologist, Dr. Oleg Ryzhkov, suggested a new theory to explain the folding of the earth's crust.

In accordance with this theory the earth's crust is conceived as enormous balancing blocks. When two blocks are inclined in one direction, a horizontal shift follows which crumples the earth's crust into folds.

Especially great folds appear at the boundary between the blocks where the fracture of the earth's crust extends to great depth but does not reach the surface.

The new explanation of the mechanism of folding combines two earlier theories, according to which folds resulted either from vertical or horizontal crustal movements.

The conclusions of the Soviet scientist greatly simplified the search for minerals.

On the basis of his theory, Dr. Ryzhkov made a forecast of the distribution of oil and gas deposits in Uzbekistan. The discovery of the Gazli natural gas field one of the world's biggest—in the republic was the first confirmation of the correctness of his forecast.

The scientist's assumption has been taken as a basis for the exploration of other promising geological structures.

Fall In TB Deaths In Asia

A Yugoslavian Professor, Dr. R.T. Neubauer, reported at the current five-day West German Tuberculosis convention in Dusseldorf that the mortality rate due to tuberculosis had decreased considerably in Asia.

For example, he said, in Ceylon today 19 out of 100,000 people die of tuberculosis as compared to 67 people only a few years ago.

However, the figures were only estimates, as there was no obligation on the part of the population to report the disease to the authorities.

Professor Neubauer said tuberculosis figures were distributed as follows: 0.7 per cent of the population in Israel; 3.75 (Philippines) per cent in Singapore, 4.3 per cent in the Philippines, and 9 to 17 per cent in Hongkong.

The total figure of tuberculosis cases in Japan stood at 466,000 people, he said.

West Germany has 130,000 cases. (DPA)

PRESS REVIEW

(2. added from front page)
ter as regards his Government's adherence to the agreements reached with the French Government at Evian on the condition that this would not hinder the just aspirations of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and on the basis of equal co-operation between the two countries. The Algerian nation which has stood the tests for its social and political maturity finds itself confronted with international obligations. We are sure that the pursuit of a policy of non-alignment and a spirit of peace and mutual respect and respect for the principles of the UN Charter will carry Algeria successfully through the second phase of its independent national life.

partially or totally a Government-owned enterprise.

In a social economy like that of Afghanistan industrialization is a multiple process. The progress of industrialization is dependent upon the economic relations of the

Western Proposals Same As Before, Says Zorin

(Contd from page 1)

general and complete disarmament, including the total elimination of all nuclear weapons and all means of their delivery—a process which we propose to start in the first stage of general disarmament.

"The U.S. delegation will return to the 17-nation Disarmament Conference with every intention of staying there for as long as may be necessary."

Mr. Arthur S. Lall of India opened the debate by reminding delegates that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru warned eight years ago of the menace of the limited nuclear testing.

350 Tests

Since then, he said, 350 nuclear weapons had been tested, making the problem of survival all the more grave, especially since the resumption of testing 13 months ago.

He referred to the perils of a 100 megaton nuclear test and predicted the development of 500 megaton and 1,000 megaton bombs. Six of these bombs, he said, could destroy all life in the United States.

The fact that 135 tests had been undertaken in the last 13 months was not the point, he said.

The point, he added, was that the acceleration and concentration of testing showed "an acceleration to the point of insanity in the arms race and race to destruction."

Mr. Lall quoted President Kennedy as saying that the development of weapons of mass destruction did not beget security.

He also quoted the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, as saying the concept of a balance of terror violated common sense. Despite this recognition by the leaders of both major Powers, he said, the nuclear arms race continued.

Soviet Reply

Mr. Valerian Zorin of the Soviet Union objected to the statement voicing the hope that the U.N. could conclude its test ban deliberations by the time the Geneva talks resumed. Mr. Zorin said the Political Committee should not willy nilly stop debating important matters on its agenda just to meet a November 12 deadline, which could be altered.

Turning to Mr. Stevenson's remarks, Mr. Zorin questioned the American delegate's statement that one of the main U.S. objectives was the full elimination of nuclear weapons tests.

"When the representative of the United States says he favours termination of nuclear tests, we cannot understand why the United States opposes the prohibition of nuclear weapons?" he asked.

The Soviet delegate also noted that Mr. Stevenson presented a full review of the history of disarmament negotiations, criticizing the attitude of the Soviet Union.

He said the peoples of the world demanded that nuclear weapons tests must be halted.

"What has prevented an agreement?" he asked.

Basis of Difficulties

"I consider that the basis of difficulties in this problem lies in the position of the United States and her allies in the military blocs.

"If it were only up to the Soviet State, our planet for a long time would never see nuclear weapons tests. We have seen the unwillingness of the West to leave the path of the armaments race."

He called Western insistence on inspection a trick to enable NATO to pinpoint Soviet targets in planning its nuclear strikes.

The neutral nations, Mr. Zorin

pointed out, had drafted a memorandum setting up a new basis for a test ban agreement.

The Soviet Union, he added, three days after the memorandum was released, announced its readiness to accept the memorandum as a reasonable basis for negotiations. This acceptance was "clear, honest and without reservations," Mr. Zorin asserted.

The Soviet delegate said the Western countries "refused to examine the memorandum of the non-aligned countries" until after the Soviet Union expressed readiness to consider it.

Then, he said, they made a tactical change, agreeing to consider it as a basis for talks—but he said this statement meant nothing.

"The naked eye will see that the Anglo-American proposals made here today are the same as the ones they made in Geneva four years ago," Mr. Zorin asserted.

"They do not contain any concessions to the Soviet Union. The Western Powers present a condition—international control posts and compulsory inspection on the territory of the Soviet Union—to agreement."

The partial solution suggestion, he said, "the half a loaf," was to give a clear way out to continue tests.

"If the Western Powers are not ready to agree now on the prohibition of all nuclear tests, the Soviet Union is ready to sign an agreement for prohibition of all tests in the atmosphere, on the ground and under water, and continuing negotiations on halting underground tests—but with the agreement that while negotiations are going on no such tests will be held."

Peaceful Desires

"This is a new proposal proving the Soviet Union's peaceful desires...It is now up to the United States and her allies..."

Mr. Zorin said the West had answered previous offers with the statement that it could not have an uncontrolled moratorium. "This was the statement of Lord Home of Britain," he said.

"There is no basis in this, because at present States do possess the necessary scientific means to watch over underground tests. And Lord Home probably knows this better than many others."

He insisted that the Soviet Union had more to fear from continued testing than the West but was willing to chance a moratorium.

Mr. Zorin also noted a neutralist proposal that all nuclear weapons testing end by January 1, 1963. He said the proposal deserved attention and the Soviet Union was ready to support it.

21ST ECUMENICAL

COUNCIL MEETS TODAY

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 11, (Reuters)—Church bells will ring out over the Vatican City today as Pope John leads 2,500 prelates in the solemn procession across Saint Peter's Square here to mark the opening of the Roman Catholic Church's 21st Ecumenical Council.

The Council, the first in 92 years, will unite cardinals, bishops, abbots, heads of religious orders and theologians in a multi-racial meeting in St. Peter's Basilica to discuss and plan the future of the Roman Catholic Church and its 500 million followers.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 11.—Mr. Wahid, the Acting Governor of Herat, opened yesterday the provincial branch of the Pashtaney Tejaraty Bank in Herat. In a speech Mr. Wahid, considered the opening of the branch as useful and important in conducting business of the province which, he said, was constantly increasing.

The Herat's is the ninth branch of the bank.

KABUL, Oct. 11.—Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr. Mohammad Rasoul Younussi and Mr. Amanullah Rasoul, officials of the Ministry were summoned before the Law Commission of the National Assembly yesterday to answer questions related to the wool trade.

BAGHLAN, Oct. 11.—Mr. Mujaddidi, President of the Institute of Education, accompanied by the delegation of local and foreign experts yesterday inspected the administrative and educational affairs of the schools in Baghlan. They attended afterwards a conference on the importance of education. Mr. Sediki the Governor of Kataghan, the Provincial Director of Education, teachers, students and parents also accompanied the conference.

PARWAN, Oct. 11.—The textile factory of Jabulseraj has an increased production as compared to the previous year. Over 2,000 pieces of bathtowels and linen have been produced during the past month in excess of that in the corresponding period last year.

Continued Presence Of Foreign Troops In Laos U.S.A. CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. (Reuters)—The U.S.A. has asked for an investigation to determine whether non-American troops are remaining in Laos in violation of the international agreements guaranteeing that country's independence and neutrality. The State Department announced yesterday.

The Department's spokesman told a Press conference that the U.S.A. believed that Viet Minh forces were still in Laos and it had taken up the matter with the Laotian Government and the International Control Commission for Laos.

The spokesman said his understanding was that the matter would now be referred to Britain and the Soviet Union, the two co-Chairmen of the 14-nation Geneva Conference, which drew up the Laotian accords, either by the I.C.C. or the Government of Laos.

In a statement the spokesman said the U.S.A. could and would make available to the I.C.C. and the Laotian Government the evidence it had of suspected violations.

"The United States will welcome such investigations and considers it essential that the International Control Commission be unhampered in the conduct of its duties if the Geneva agreements are to be meaningful and observed," the statement said.

The deadline for withdrawal of foreign troops expired on October 7, and the State Department spokesman said that everyone of the 800 U.S. military personnel who had been in Laos had been properly checked out through I.C.C. checkpoints.

Tshombe Alleges U.S.A. Supplies Arms To A.N.C.

ELISABETHVILLE, Oct. 11. (Reuters)—President Tshombe of Katanga yesterday accused the U.S.A. of supplying arms to the Congolese National Army (A.N.C.).

In a Press communique the President said he had called in the Consuls of the U.S.A. and Belgium—which he claimed was also supplying arms to the A.N.C.—on Tuesday to discuss the matter with them.

He added that, although Belgium and the U.S.A. were supporting U. Thant's national reconciliation plan for the Congo, the Katangese people would in future wonder whether these two countries wanted a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

U.S. intervention could start a war and the U.S.A. would bear the responsibility, he said.

A message from Leopoldville last Monday said that day the U.N. presented General Joseph Mobutu, National Congolese Army Commander, with light military equipment, food, and supplies for his troops, in accordance with the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

FAIZABAD, Oct. 11.—The rural development project authorities of Ishkashem opened a community centre at Yakhdarow village yesterday. The function was attended by the local magistrates and officials together with a number of inhabitants.

Maintaining Western Rights in Berlin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. (DPA).—The U.S. Senate yesterday passed a resolution authorizing President Kennedy to take action, including the use of military force needed to maintain Western rights in Berlin.

The resolution, which does not have to be signed by President Kennedy, had been passed by the House of Representatives.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **PRINCE VALANT**; starring: James Mason, Robert Wagner and Janet Leigh.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **BLACK CAT** starring: Meenu Mumtaz and Balraj Sahni.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **KHILARI**; starring: Chitra and Ranjan.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **TAJ**; starring: Pradeep Kumar and Vyjayantimala.

Continuance Of Unrwa Operations Necessary

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. (Reuters). Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Arab Refugees must be continued well beyond next June 30, when the current mandate expires, the Commissioner-General, Dr. J. H. Davis, said yesterday.

Diplomas Given To X-Ray Course Graduates

KABUL, Oct. 11.—Dr. Abdur-Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, yesterday distributed diplomas to the graduates of the course on X-ray laboratory practices of the Institute of Public Health.

In a brief speech the Deputy Minister congratulated the students on their success and expressed the hope that they would perform their duties with zeal and enthusiasm. He said that the Ministry had always tried to provide facilities for promoting public health and that the launching of such courses was a step in that direction.

Later the graduates were sworn in and one of them on behalf of the rest expressed appreciation to the Ministry and the teachers for having conducted the course. Before the distribution of the diplomas Dr. Mohammad Ali Akbari, the course manager, stated that the students who graduated were recruited three years ago and 13 of them had successfully passed the examination. The function was attended by heads of various departments in the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of National Defence, officials of the Rural Development Department, medical officers from various hospitals, newspaper representatives and WHO officials.



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